

BON MARCHE,

314, 316, 318 7th St.

New Hair Ornaments.

The swiftest things that have been seen this season. Fashion's favorite. In gold and silver—butterflies, roses and rings—combinations of black and gold—black and silver and colors with gold and silver. 50c. up.

A Sweeping Reduction in Ready-to-wear Hats.

—Tomorrow will be notable for the greatest bargain in Ready-to-wear Hats that has ever been offered in Washington.

—Every Ready-to-wear Hat in the house reduced to the one price—98c. Hardly a limit to the styles—some are Felt Hats, handsomely trimmed—some Draped Hats—some Velvet Hats—in all the colors and black. No matter whether they were \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$3.50 or \$4—Tomorrow

They are all = = 98c.

Silk Velvet Hats at - - 98c.

Another startling reduction. Fine Mirrored Velvet Hats, in all shapes and colors, including the over-washed black—made with the effective corded forms. Hats that were \$2.50 and \$3, for 98c.

Felt Hats Reduced to - - 49c.

They were \$1—and include Ladies' and Children's Bright Satin Finish Felt Hats—both hats and shapes—in black and colors. All 49c.

Children's Soft Felt Hats, in all colors. Tomorrow - - 25c.

75c. & \$1 Hat Trimmings - - 25c.

Breasts, Wings, Birds and Pompons, including all the most wanted kinds and styles that sold for 75c. and \$1.00. Tomorrow, 25c.

BON MARCHE, 314-316-318 7th St.

At the Inter-Ocean Building.
"The Home of Credit."

At the Inter-Ocean Building.
"The Home of Credit."

Wonderful Doings This Week at the Inter-Ocean Building.

\$4.50 Miller Oil Heaters, guaranteed not to smoke or smell. \$3.29

Two \$28 Hall Racks, very large mirrors. \$21

\$6.50 Solid Oak, 6-foot Extension Tables. \$3.85

\$6 Oak Writing Desks, with drawer. \$3.85

\$7.50 Morris Chairs, good velvet cushions. \$4.95

\$25 Inlaid 3-piece Parlor Suites. \$16.60

25% off marked prices on all Rattan and Bamboo work.

Credit Terms to Suit.

Goods Reserved.

Lansburgh Furniture Co., Inter-Ocean Building, 512 Ninth St.

Gas Fixtures.

Double Stoves, 12th and G streets.

Electroliers.

Lamps.

We have every size for every purpose, including the small Night Lamp and the Kitchen Lamp, as also a large variety of Ornamental Parlor Lamps.

A fine Reading Lamp, either nickel-plated or brass, complete, only \$1.50.

Oil Stoves.

Just the thing to heat a room in the most economical way. Prices \$1.85, \$2.85, \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.00.

Gas Heaters

Are kept on hand for either cooking or heating, from the 1-burner for 20c. to the largest Gas Range. A fine little Gas Heater only \$1.25. Call and see our Radiators. \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Drop Lights.

A new fine stock just in, including Bronzes, etc., and a neat brass standard, including best tubing, and complete, only \$1.50. See our Beacon Drop Light, with shade, 84c. Electric Portable, complete, \$1.75.

C. A. Muddiman & Co., 616 12th St. 1204 G St.

Gas Logs.

Andirons.

Use Erup Mineral Water for Rheumatism, Gout, Obesity, Scrofula and Kidney Trouble. It's a wonder. Ask your Druggist or Water Dealer for it or address

Young & Clark, GLENCARLYN, VA.

409-261-14

Tailor-made Gowns.

—There is no mistaking the "Owen-made" garment for Ladies. It has the true tailor-made appearance. There is high-class precision in its fit and finish. The best cutter in the city, late of a 5th ave. establishment.

Owen, Tailor to Ladies & Men, 423 11th St. 409-154

TO EXPAND CURRENCY

Secretary Gage Submits a Plan to Congress.

ANOTHER BASIS FOR CIRCULATION

Thirty Per Cent of Bonds and Twenty of Greenbacks.

REPEAL OF THE WAR TAXES

Secretary Gage's annual report to Congress, submitted today, was of unusual interest because of recommendations regarding the reduction of the surplus revenues and for changes in the national banking laws that will permit an expansion in the issuance of bank notes.

On the subject of reducing the surplus Secretary Gage says:

"The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, indicate a surplus of \$100,000,000. For the next fiscal year, 1902-1903, there is to be an estimated surplus of a little more than \$25,000,000. It will be noted that the estimates of expenditures for such year, 1902-1903, are more than \$88,000,000 in excess of the probable expenditures for the current fiscal year, 1901-1902. It is further to be observed that estimates coming in from the several departments for a year not yet entered upon are not conclusive that the sums so estimated will be appropriated by Congress, or, if appropriated, actually disbursed from the treasury."

A table is presented which shows that in the eleven years it includes, with one exception, expenditures have been below the estimates of the departments and the sums appropriated. Therefore, it may reasonably be assumed that in the next fiscal year a similar result will ensue, which will operate to increase the now estimated surplus of \$25,000,000.

"It is apparent that absolute accuracy in future estimates concerning receipts and disbursements cannot be reached. Enough appears, however, to justify a conservative reduction in taxes."

Repeal of the War Taxes.

"Congress must be the final judge as to what particular objects of taxation and in what degree reduction in rates shall apply. In my opinion, it would be within conservative limits to reduce revenue to the extent of \$50,000,000. As a first step in that direction, I recommend for consideration the repeal of all the miscellaneous taxes known as war taxes. These items (exclusive of the increased tax on fermented liquors, tobacco and mixed flour) are estimated to produce \$27,500,000. They are in their nature vexatious, in some instances oppressive and, separately considered, yield but small revenue."

On the subject of banking Secretary Gage makes the following statement and recommendations:

"Admirable in many respects, experience shows that our banking system is devised for fair weather, not for storms. This can be clearly shown. The individual banks stand isolated and apart, separate and apart, with no tie of mutuality between them. There is no obligation of duty from the strong to the weak or exposed, nor any method of legal association for common protection or defense in periods of adversity and depression."

In Time of Financial Distress.

"No sooner do the symptoms of financial and business trouble appear than the banks, under the ruling principle of self-protection, suspend all other considerations, possible their operations of loaning and discounting. They cease to give credit upon their books in exchange for debt obligations from their dealers. The daily creations of the necessary medium of exchange, banks become inactive and cease to be adequate to commercial requirements. The daily natural liquidation of credits continues, resulting in contraction. Business men carrying goods and securities for sale, the aid of bank credit, are obliged to sell with little regard to cost. Contemplated enterprises are abandoned; orders for future delivery are canceled. As these successive steps mark the downward movement, the banker becomes the more reluctant to perform his important function of loaning and discounting for commercial and industrial uses. We thus perceive that the banking support which has promoted and sustained business progress without which indeed such progress would have been impossible—is withdrawn at the very moment when support is the most needed. What should be, under such circumstances, an orderly, conservative movement to more secure conditions becomes a disorderly flight, an unreasonable panic, in which the entire business public is helplessly involved."

The Principle of Federation.

"Argument has been put forward for a system which contemplates a large central bank with multiplied branches. That system does, indeed, afford the elements which would give the highest assurance of protection against the present evil of individual banks, each an independent unit, with no bond of cohesion, no power of co-operative action, no ability to co-ordinate for the general good or for mutual defense. But the proposition for large central banks, with multiplied branches, is not a new one. It has been tried in various forms, and has failed in every instance. It is not a new principle, and it is not a new remedy. It is a principle which has been tried in every form, and it is a principle which has failed in every instance. It is not a new principle, and it is not a new remedy. It is a principle which has been tried in every form, and it is a principle which has failed in every instance."

A Powerful Objection.

"There is one more objection which will be advanced—the only one that in my opinion possesses any real merit. It will be affirmed that, with our system as it is—banks with broad independent powers, scattered over the land, with no general effect, control anywhere lodged, with no principle of co-ordination or co-operation—the note-issuing function is quite properly placed except upon absolute security. It is a principle which has been tried in every form, and it is a principle which has failed in every instance."

The Existing Currency.

"Having presented as above the defects of our banking system in their larger aspects, I venture now to speak of that important medium of exchange designated the currency, meaning by that word paper money, whether issued by the government or by the banks under the powers conferred upon them by the law. Excluding treasury notes of 1890, now in course of extinction, silver certificates and gold certificates, which represent actual coin held for their redemption, there are now extant in the public service \$46,000,000 of the government notes (greenbacks) and a little more than \$90,000,000 of national bank notes. Neither of these can with economic propriety be called money. They are not money, promises to pay, and their value rests upon the ability of the maker of the promise to perform the obligation set forth in the promise. Under the provisions and conditions of the law as it now stands, the limit in volume of these obligations is substantially reached."

Effect of the Changes.

"I venture now to present some estimates of the effects of these amendments if incorporated into the law. If I am not mistaken, it would lead to an important increase in the capital of the national banks. The total capitalization of the banks is \$868,000,000. They have a surplus and undivided earnings fund of \$430,000,000, the larger part of which could be put into the form of capital. With the moderate advance added under the proposed plan, a movement toward reorganization under the national act would take place in banks and the capital of the national banks would be increased from the present amount of \$868,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000."

Objections Offered.

"Objections of various and vigorous kinds will be offered to the proposals above indicated. It will be asserted, on the one hand, that to give banks privileges so great will induce the creation of banks organized for the sole purpose of note issuing, and that the consequence will be a repetition of the former evils of a 'wild cat' currency. On the other hand, it will be asserted that the inducements to embrace the provisions contemplated are insufficient, and that the scheme would fail for that reason. The first objection is without foundation. As to the second, it will appear that, though the inducements are not of the most sufficient, previously noted, the advantage to a bank to issue circulation under present laws is equal, under the best possible conditions, to seventy hundredths of 1 per cent on its capital stock, and perverted enough the present system works to reduce the advance in those regions where bank notes are the most useful form in which bank credit can be extended to the borrower. Where the rate of interest is 4 per cent, the advantage or profit is seventy hundredths of 1 per cent; where the rate of interest is 8 per cent, the profit falls to thirty-one hundredths of 1 per cent."

Security of Guaranty Fund.

"Again, it will be alleged that the security furnished by the proposed guaranty fund would be inadequate, that the fund would soon exhaust its supposed protection, and losses, would sooner or later fall upon bank note holders. This is an important matter and all reasonable doubts in this particular should be removed. The guaranty fund involves the contribution of one-eighth of 1 per cent annually on the capital of all banks which may avail themselves of its provisions."

Porto Rico's Finances.

The final reconstruction of Porto Rico is reviewed in some detail and the Secretary says:

"The actual financial operations of the island are encouraging. The treasurer of the island reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the estimated expenditures aggregated \$2,101,814.88. The funds actually received by the treasurer in this period were \$2,357,335.08, and the excess of receipts over expenditures was \$255,520.19. Of the total receipts, the net sum of \$480,010.13 is charged as trust funds, thus making an excess of \$775,510.05 over receipts actually deposited in the insular treasury and available for current expenditures. The amount of the revenue collected during the fiscal year in the United States upon exports from Porto Rico and held under the terms of congressional legislation for the benefit of the insular government and benefit of Porto Rico was \$600,937.33. The ordinary expenditures of the island during the first fiscal year of civil government were accordingly \$508,583.55 less than the revenues actually available."

The Hawaiian Debt.

Of the total Hawaiian debt of \$2,247,331 the treasury has redeemed all but \$1,019,480, of which \$1,012,600 is in bonds held in London, which cannot be redeemed until January 1, 1902.

Five Steamer Stewards Employed by One of the Hawaiian Lines.

Hoboken for smuggling in leaf Sumatra tobacco.

"Anxiety is the Poison of Human Life."

It's had enough as it is; don't make it worse by worry. When you come down with a heavy cold, get up by the aid of

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

The longer you wait the harder it will be to get it away. 25 CENTS A BOX. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. HALE, NEW YORK. PINK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. 10 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Total estimated expenditures.

Or a surplus of \$100,000,000.

Fiscal Year 1903.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1903 will be:

From customs \$250,000,000

From internal revenues 232,000,000

From miscellaneous sources 40,000,000

From postal service 116,835,042

Total estimated revenues \$638,835,042

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment \$110,000,000

For the military establishment 115,000,000

For the naval establishment 70,000,000

For the Indian service 11,000,000

For pensions 137,000,000

For interest on the public debt 29,000,000

For postal service 116,835,042

Total estimated expenditures \$688,835,042

Or a surplus of \$100,000,000.

Chinese Exclusion.

After giving the statistics of the entry

WONDERFUL HYOMEI

LUCKY MANUFACTURERS.

Physicians can now look forward to the coming winter without any fear or anxiety regarding the thousands of weak-lunged and catarrh afflicted patients under their care.

Facts furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Washington have proven beyond the least shadow of doubt that consumption is curable, that all respiratory diseases can be eradicated completely and the death rate reduced wonderfully by the use of the new remedy, HYOMEI.

HYOMEI is a dry air germicide found in Australia, the first one ever known which can be inhaled in the air we breathe, the only possible method by which the germs of these diseases can be reached.

LUCKY MANUFACTURERS.

Never before in the whole history of medicine has any remedy manufactured for these diseases received recognition by the United States Health Reports or been successful in reducing the death rate one iota, and it is expected that all physicians from this time on will use this one treatment and no other. Of course this means a tremendous demand for the new germicide and a fortune to the manufacturers, a reward which they richly deserve.

LACK OF SUPPLY FEARED.

Undoubtedly thousands of lives will be saved during the coming winter through the new treatment, but as this germicide is only obtained in Australia and at certain seasons of the year, it is feared the manufacturers have not a sufficient supply on hand to meet the increased demand.

All of those who are afflicted with coughs, catarrh or consumption should, therefore, obtain an outfit of HYOMEI from their druggists at once, or send to THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y., for a free sample of the new remedy.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Men's Overcoats.

Our Overcoat Department has been constantly crowded with men who know and appreciate GOOD clothing. They tell us that we have the best assortment and best fitting Overcoats in town. Special big values here in those long, loose fitting swagger Overcoats at

\$12.50 & \$15.00.

Every Garment has a smart up-to-date individuality that bears the unmistakable imprimatur of artistic skill and superior workmanship. All the correct fabrics and most popular colors, Black, Brown and Oxford. Cut 48 and 50 inches long, with ample fullness to the skirt and the correct, close fitting lapels. Sizes and shapes to fit all men.

Chery & Moran Co.,

The Men's Store, 811 Pa. Ave. N.W.

Lansburgh & Brother.

NOTICE

CARD ENGRAVING.

Leave your orders now for the holidays, so you may escape the great rush. Nothing makes a more acceptable Christmas present than a nicely engraved plate with your name on and 50 cards. All work guaranteed. All engraving nicely boxed.

Deep

within our store shows great selling just now. One's imagination may safely run riot among the beautiful fabrics of the season. Richness, delicacy, newness in weave and design will attract your admiration. Here are some for tomorrow which will serve to introduce you to the price advantage linked to the beautiful.

\$1.50 Broadcloth, 98c.

52 inches wide, all-wool—a very pretty lustrous finish. Our own collection of colors—the newest and prettiest blues, reds, browns, greens, tans, modes, castors, plums and black. This is positively \$1.50 value. For tomorrow—98c.

\$2 French Venetian, \$1.49.

52 inches wide, all-wool, dust-resisting. We are showing a complete line of new fall colorings, including black. These goods cannot be matched for less than \$2.00 a yard and they are good value at that. We will offer them for tomorrow at \$1.49.

\$2 Pannet Broadcloth, \$1.69.

52 inches wide, all-wool, permanent finish; all the wanted colors, such as royal, navy, marine and electric blues, turquoise, hunter, myrtle and bottle greens, Havana, golden and seal browns, military, cardinal, garnet and wine, plum, violet and black. These goods were imported by us and have never been offered for less than \$2.00. Special for tomorrow—\$1.69.

Overcrowding Brings Notable Bargains in Our Linen Department.

Some special values in Holiday Linens.

Size 22 1/2 yards, extra quality German Damask, Hemstitched Table Sets, Special price per set. \$4.00

Regular price, \$5.00 per set.

Size 22 1/2 yards, extra quality German Damask, Hemstitched Table Sets, Special price per set. \$4.50

Regular price, \$5.50 per set.

Size 22 1/2 yards, extra quality White Satin Damask, Hemstitched Table Sets, with sewed fringe, Special price, per set. \$5.00

Regular price, \$6.00 per set.

Size 22 1/2 yards, Plain White Fringed German Damask Table Cloths. Special price, per set. \$1.69

Regular price, \$2.00.

Size 64 Plain White German Damask, Hemstitched Table Cloths. Special price, per set. \$1.75

Regular price, \$2.25.

Size 64 Plain White German Satin Damask, Open-work Border Table Cloths. Special price, per set. \$1.75

Regular price, \$2.50.

Size 64 Plain White German Satin Damask, Hemstitched Table Cloths. Special price, per set. \$1.25

Regular price, \$1.75.

Size 64 Plain White Knotted Fringe German Damask Table Cloths. Special price, per set. 75c.

Regular price, \$1.25.

Linen Dept.—New Annex.

Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 7th St.

IF YOU WANT FINE GLASSWARE

for your own use or for Christmas presents, get

DORFLINGERS'

If you cannot get it of your dealer, write or call

C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, New York

n-25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100